MEDUSA

Waterproofed White Portland Cement

PATENTED APRIL 23, 1907

Manufactured by

SANDUSKY PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

WARNING

In the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, on February 13, 1914, a decree was entered declaring the Newberry patent, No. 851,247, to be good and valid, and that the McCORMICK WATERPROOF PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY and S. T. SJOBERG infringed said patent and are perpetually enjoined from making or selling waterproof cement or carrying on the process described in said patent, and that the complainant shall recover the damages resulting from said infringement.

Medusa Waterproofing Patent Sustained

By the U. S. Court of Appeals

The United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, rendered a decision on January 4, 1915, fully affirming the decision of the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, rendered February 13, 1914, by which the Newberry patent No. 851,247 was declared to be good and valid, and that the McCormick Waterproof Portland Cement Co. infringed said patent.

A copy of the decree, in pamphlet form, will be sent on application to

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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MEDUSA

Waterproofed White Portland Cement

Superior to any other Waterproofed White Portland Cement Manufactured

Guaranteed to Pass Standard and U. S. Government Specifications

Prevents Efflorescence and Discoloration

Makes Concrete Absolutely Impervious to Water

Sandusky Portland Cement Company

Cleveland, Ohio

U. S. A.

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Residence of G. Decker French, Davenport, Iowa

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish

E. G. Holbrook, Architect — *Tri-City Construction Co., Contractors*

Residence of Dr. C. E. Glynn, Davenport, Iowa

Exterior Stucco of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement

E. G. Holbrook, Architect — *Theo. Rieck, Contractor*

MEDUSA

Waterproofed White Portland Cement

(Patented April 23, 1907.)

ARCHITECTS and engineers have long realized the necessity of using waterproofing material in concrete, but have hesitated to include it in their specifications, for the reason that contractors might not take the very necessary precaution to mix the waterproofing material carefully and in correct proportion with the cement and concrete. Generally speaking, all waterproofing requires to be mixed in a scientific manner and in correct proportions. This necessitates not only care and skill, but additional cost and labor. To overcome these objections, which appear very reasonable, we are manufacturing Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement.

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement consists of Medusa Waterproofing ground with our White Portland Cement in the process of manufacture. One and one-half per cent. of Waterproofing is added, which is equivalent to six pounds to each barrel of cement. Our Waterproofed Cement is finely ground, ninety-nine per cent. passing a hundred mesh sieve, thus developing the highest tensile strength.

As we are the only manufacturers of both Cement and Waterproofing, we are in position to make a high-grade product at less expense than any of our competitors.

We take pleasure in assuring our many customers, to whom our Medusa Gray and White Portland Cement and Waterproofing have so long been favorably known, that our Waterproofed White Cement is far superior to any simple mixture of cement and waterproofing, and we have full confidence that they will find it a most valuable high-class building material.

Residence of Wm. H. Korn, Davenport, Iowa

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement on Expanded Metal Lath

Clausen & Clausen, Architects — *F. W. Meyer, Contractor*

Bungalow of W. D. Shoupe, Chicago Lawn, Illinois

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish

MEDUSA

Waterproofed White Portland Cement

ADVANTAGES

MEDUSA Waterproofed White Portland Cement is the most reliable inexpensive waterproofed cement manufactured, and renders mortar or concrete absolutely impervious to water, preventing the slightest penetration of moisture or dampness. It prevents discoloration of concrete blocks or stucco after heavy rains, and does not affect strength, setting or hardening qualities of concrete.

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement is stainless and is guaranteed to pass all requirements of the American Society for Testing Materials and of the United States Government, and will not cake or acquire what is commonly known as "pressure pack" on storage (which is a common fault of all Portland cement), for the reason that Waterproofed Cement will not absorb moisture.

This cement is to be used in the same manner as ordinary Portland, from which it differs in no respect except in its pure white color.

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement is being used extensively in stucco or exterior plaster as it prevents efflorescence and hair-cracks, and also prevents the corrosion of metal lath which is liable to occur if the cement plaster allows moisture to penetrate.

Concrete blocks are now being used in the construction of a great variety of buildings, many of which are dwellings in which the necessity of waterproofing is very apparent. Concrete blocks faced with Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement will be impervious to water or moisture and permit plastering directly on the blocks, thus saving the expense of furring and lathing.

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement will also be found invaluable for swimming pools, bath rooms, toilets, hospitals, churches, laundries, tanks, dairies, artificial stone, etc. Architects, stone setters and terra cotta manufacturers are recommending its use as the one sure method of obtaining satisfactory and permanent results in stainless mortar for backing, setting and pointing marble, granite, terra cotta, glazed tile, face brick, etc.

Palace Picture Theatre, Providence, Rhode Island

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and White Sand used for Exterior Finish

Residence of A. L. Wirth, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish

Applied on Bishopric Lath and Gray Cement over old shingles and siding without removing them

Brust & Philipp, Architects — *August Bartelt, Plastering Contractor*

Method of Use and Specifications

Stucco

Stucco may be applied to brick, stone, concrete block, hollow tile and monolithic concrete walls; also to frame structures.

In the use of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, for stucco, the water should be added very slowly, and the mass should be turned and mixed until like moist garden earth or the consistency of a plastic mortar, similar to that used for tamping instead of pouring, which gives the cement time to hydrate and form a gluey substance.

The mix should be agitated and stirred as used. If all the water is added at once or nearly so, the Waterproofing, being so much lighter than the cement and sand, will un-mix and come to the top and float off. However, if mixed up stiff and left stand for a few minutes until the cement hydrates, and thinned as used, it will stick to the mass very satisfactorily.

Waterproofed Cement has a tendency to throw off water after the final set, and care should be taken to keep work damp for at least one week in order to secure perfect crystallization.

Conditions must determine whether one, two or three coat work is necessary. If the wall is rough and uneven, three coats should be used. To obtain waterproofed results and a uniform color three coats are necessary for a slap-dash finish, the second and third coats of which should consist of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, as in a finish of this kind there are numerous places that are not covered by the third coat. For a stipple finish three coats are also recommended, Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement to be used in second and finish coats, as the stippling with a whisk broom often punctures the finish coat.

Plasterers' hair may be used in the first coat for stucco work, in the proportion of one pound to one sack of cement.

The use of hydrated lime is recommended, to the extent of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the weight of cement, as it makes the mortar more plastic and adhesive and work easier under the trowel, and assists to a great extent in preventing hair-cracks. The cement and hydrated lime should first be thoroughly mixed in dry form; then the aggregate should be added and mixed, before the addition of water.

Work must be thoroughly wetted (with clean water) to prevent

absorption of water from the fresh mortar, and still be moist before the application of each coat to insure a perfect bond. The finish coat of stucco should be kept moist by spraying with water, for at least a week, and protected from the direct rays of the sun or warm winds by means of a damp canvas or burlap, frequently sprinkled; this will prevent hair-cracks and checking. Excessive troweling should also be avoided, as this is often the cause of hair-cracks on flat or smooth surfaces.

The plastering should be started at the top of a wall and carried downward. Care should be taken to make the stucco work continuous, that is, one patch of plaster must not be allowed to dry before the adjoining space is covered. If it is impossible to work the full width of the wall at one time, the joint should be at some natural division of the surface, such as a window or door. If this precaution is not observed, cracks and differences of color are likely to occur in the finished surface.

Stucco should never be applied when the temperature is below freezing.

Only a small quantity of plaster should be mixed at one time (not more than will be used within one hour), so the cement does not have an opportunity to set before being used.

One barrel Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement (4 sacks of 94 pounds net each) and 2 to 2½ parts of aggregate will cover approximately:

½ inch thick—8½ square yards
¾ inch thick—6 square yards
1 inch thick—4½ square yards

In the following specifications all proportions stated are by volume.

Stucco on Metal Lath

Two coat work is all that is necessary, except when the finish coat is to be a slap-dash or stipple, then three coats should be applied.

FIRST COAT:

1 part gray Portland cement
2½ parts clean, sharp sand

This coat should have a minimum thickness over the lath at any point of not less than ¼ inch, making a total thickness of from ½ to ¾ of an inch.

The plaster must be forced well into the meshes of the lath so as to form a good key. Do not trowel the plaster too much; just enough to force it through the lath and to bring it to the required thickness, entirely covering the lath. While the first coat is wet it should be scratched deeply so it will present a rough surface to bond mechanically with the next coat, and as soon as the first coat has set sufficiently to support the second coat, the latter should be applied.

SECOND COAT:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
2 parts ground marble or white sand
To be ½ of an inch thick.

THIRD COAT:

If slap-dash or stipple coat is desired, use same mix as for second coat, ¼ of an inch thick.

(*Keep wet as already stated.*)

Stucco on Brick, Stone, Hollow Tile or Rough Surfaces

In preparing a wall for a stucco coat, clean the surface thoroughly by removing all loose material with a wire brush or stiff broom. On a brick or stone wall dig out the mortar from the joints to a depth of ½ to ¾ of an inch, or pick back the joints when brick or stone are laid. The wall must then be saturated with water and still be wet when first coat is applied.

FIRST COAT:

1 part gray Portland cement
2½ parts clean, sharp sand
To be ⅜ of an inch thick.

This coat must be well troweled so as to fill all crevices in the wall, and thoroughly scratched to insure a perfect bond for the second coat.

SECOND COAT:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
2 parts white sand or ground marble
To be ½ of an inch thick.

THIRD COAT:

If slap-dash or stipple coat is desired, make second coat ⅜ of an inch thick, use same mix as for second coat, and make finish coat ¼ of an inch thick.

(*Keep wet as already stated.*)

Stucco on Concrete Block, Monolithic or Smooth Surfaces

If the wall to which the stucco is to be applied is smooth and hard, clean the surface thoroughly (in some cases it is necessary to clean the surface with a solution of 1 part commercial muriatic acid and 5 parts water, which must be thoroughly rinsed off afterwards) and brush well into it a neat gray cement grout, leaving the surface rough, and while it is still green apply finish coat.

FINISH COAT:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
2 parts white sand or ground marble
To be ½ of an inch thick.

(*Keep wet as already stated.*)

Colored Concrete

Any desired color can be produced by the use of dry mineral colors with Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, making possible permanently artistic and brilliant effects not heretofore obtainable. Mix the coloring-matter thoroughly with the sand till a uniform color results and then mix with the cement. The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers in their "Cement Stucco" bulletin refer to this subject in part as follows:

"One of the most important questions, and one that is bound to arise whenever the use of coloring-matter in cement is contemplated, is that of permanency. Blacks are safe colors, as a rule, although it is better to avoid experiments with cheap blacks. The carbon blacks are preferable to lampblacks, because they do not have the same tendency to float to the top during mixing. There are fewer grades of carbon blacks and there is, therefore, less likelihood of getting a worthless color. Ultramarine blue, if of good quality, will hold its color for a number of years, and generally possesses the virtue of fading out evenly, when it does finally lose its color. It cannot be classed as a permanent color, as is black, brown or ochre.

TABLE OF COLORS

Color Desired	Commercial Names of Colors For Use in Cement	Pounds of Color Required for Each Bag of Cement to Secure:	
		Light Shade	Medium Shade
Grays, blue-black and black	Germantown Lampblack	½	1
	Carbon Black	½	1
	Black Oxide of Manganese	1	2
Blue shade	Ultramarine Blue	5	10
Brownish-red to dull brick red	Red Oxide of Iron	5	10
Bright red to vermilion	Mineral Turkey Red	5	10
Red sandstone to purplish-red	Indian Red	5	10
Brown to reddish-brown	Metallic Brown (Oxide)	5	10
Buff, colonial tint, and yellow	Yellow Ochre	5	10

Green is an unsatisfactory color to experiment with. Commercially, there is no green cement color on the market that will not fade when mixed with cement and exposed to light and weather.

Reds and browns need little comment in addition to the explanation given in the Table of Colors. Yellow ochres offer a wide variety of shade

and quality. French ochre, if genuine, is safe to use, and with it most attractive colonial yellow and buff tones can be secured. There are a number of good yellow ochres manufactured in this country, but naturally they are not of the cheapest variety. It is always safe to know the name of the manufacturer, and also whether or not the color was specially designed for coloring cement."

Finish

SMOOTH FINISH—A smooth finish can be secured by bringing the final coat to an even surface with a steel trowel, with as little rubbing as possible.

STIPPLED—After a smooth finish is secured, pat lightly with a whisk broom when sufficiently set to obtain a uniform surface.

SPARKLING FINISH—Make 10 per cent. solution of muriatic acid in water and scrub with stiff brush after final setting. Thoroughly rinse with clean water.

SLAP-DASH OR ROUGH CAST—After the second coat has been brought to a smooth, even surface and before attaining final set, dash on the third coat evenly with a wooden paddle, to produce a rough surface of uniform texture when viewed from a distance of 20 feet.

PEBBLE-DASH—A pebble-dash surface can be secured by applying the final coat fairly wet and then throwing clean pebbles into the fresh plaster. The pebbles should be about ½ inch in diameter and should run uniformly. Before throwing them on the fresh plaster the pebbles should be wet. The work should be started at the top and the pebbles thrown with a sweeping motion such as is used in sowing grain. The pebbles must, of course, be distributed uniformly over the surface, and must be thrown against the fresh soft plaster with sufficient force to embed them securely.

Care must be taken not to disturb the cement after it has started to set, and in order to avoid this, the surface must be covered with the pebbles immediately after the fresh plaster is applied. A plasterer by ordinarily quick work can cover a surface of 6 feet square with plaster and then apply the pebbles.

Aggregate

To produce white concrete or white artificial stone, Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement should be carefully mixed with white sand, ground white marble, quartz or white limestone, graded from fine

to coarse, and passing when dry a screen having 1/8 inch diameter holes.

Extra precaution should be taken in the selection of white sand, ground marble, etc., for all non-staining work, as some contain a large percentage of organic substances which discolor.

Excellent grades of white marble can be obtained from Conlin & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y. and The Hoosac Company, North Adams, Mass.; white quartz from The Enos Adams Company, Bennington, Vt.; white granite from Monarch Mining Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Impervious Non-Staining Portland Cement Mortar

Every keen observer interested in the construction of fine buildings or monuments, has noticed with regret the discoloration of the cement mortar that has shown vividly in the joints, and in many cases has run down over the face of the stone causing a disfigurement that is difficult, expensive and sometimes impossible to eradicate. For years architects sought a cohesive substance that would give positive results, a non-staining product of high tensile strength and absolutely impervious, and this combination of requirements in now being met by the use of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement.

The following should be specified:

FOR LAYING AND BACKING LIMESTONE, TERRA COTTA AND FACE BRICK:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
3 parts fine white sand

FOR LAYING AND BACKING GRANITE:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
3 parts Monarch White Granite Sand of Jersey City, N. J., or Ottawa Silica Sand of Ottawa Silica Co., Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SETTING MARBLE, GLAZED TILE, ETC.:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
1 part ground marble

Concrete Building Blocks

By the use of 2 parts ground white marble or white sand and 1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, effects can be produced in concrete blocks which give them the appearance of solid blocks of white marble. This mixture should be used in the face of the blocks, about 3/4 of an inch thick.

It is important that blocks be kept moist for a period of from three to four weeks.

Ornamental Artificial Stone

For garden furniture, balustrades, statuary, etc., use 1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and 2 parts ground white limestone, marble or white sand. Mix dry until thoroughly incorporated, add water and mix again to the consistency of thick cream.

Keep moist for at least a week, allow surface to dry, and wash with dilute muriatic acid (1 part commercial muriatic acid, 4 parts water) applying this with a brush having no metal. Then wash with clean water, scrubbing the surface with a house scrubbing brush.

Impervious Cast Stone

Window Sills, Lintels, Copings, Watertables, Etc.

Cast stone has passed the experimental stage, and is now being used by many of the leading architects throughout the country, as it is possible to produce a material of permanence and beauty. To avoid dampness through the cast stone, which is liable to ruin the interior, specify Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement throughout the mix, or in the face from one to two inches thick as the case may require.

Impervious White Cement Floors

Concrete floors in banks, offices and public buildings are subjected to more or less severe conditions. Often excessive troweling, to make them smooth and less porous, causes cracks and crazing, and unless specially treated they will absorb more or less dirty water tracked in from the street or from mopping, and the effect that the architect strived to obtain is soon lost. In such cases specify:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
2 parts crushed marble (¼″ to 40 mesh sieve).

If a courser grain is desired, add two to three parts of a larger stone. Mix wet. After being struck off, it should be allowed to set for a sufficient length of time to become firm before finishing with a steel trowel (excessive troweling is dangerous). Allow to set for three days, keeping wet, then rub with stone or rubbing machine to remove trowel marks and cement film. Scrub with 10 per cent. solution muriatic acid and thoroughly rinse with clean water. Grout into the surface a mixture of 1 part of the cement and 1 part of fine marble. Allow to set for one week or more, keeping the work damp. Then rub with stone or rubbing machine until desired surface is obtained. Floors can be brought to a polish by this method.

I. H. Verry Residence, Worcester, Massachusetts

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement Exterior on Hollow Tile

L. W. Briggs Co., Architects — *Faucher Bros. & Co., Plastering Contractors*

Residence of Theodore Peterson, Rockford, Illinois

Medusa Waterproofed White Cement and White Sand used for Exterior Finish on Metal Lath

Residence of C. E. Johnson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish on Hollow Tile

Fitzhugh Scott, Architect — *William Gregory, Plastering Contractor*

Residence of F. B. Waite, Worcester, Massachusetts

Exterior (also columns and balustrades) of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement on Hollow Tile

Brown & Von Beren, Architects — *Faucher Bros. & Co., Plastering Contractors*

Residence of I. Livingston, Davenport, Iowa
Exterior Finish of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
B. W. Gartside, Jr., Architect *Wm. Struve & Son, Contractors*

Davenport, Iowa, April 10, 1915.

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

* * * * By way of further information I am glad to state that Mr. Livingston and Mr. Feiner as well as many other of my clients are well pleased with Medusa Waterproofed White Cement, which we have used from time to time, and I am sure as far as I am concerned personally I would never specify anything else if a nice white job was required.

I am inclosing a copy of the specifications which apply to all of the stucco houses of which you have photographs:

EXTERIOR LATH AND PLASTER

All exterior stud walls to be furred with $\frac{7}{8}$" strips properly spaced to receive galvanized metal lath of approved make. Cover lath and exposed tile walls with two (2) coats of cement plaster with lime enough to make free working. First coat to be a light scratch coat. When scratch coat is dry, apply second coat of cement mortar mixed one (1) part cement to three (3) clean sharp sand, to be well troweled and left straight and plumb.

After second coat is well set cover same with rough coat composed of Medusa Waterproofed White Cement and clean rock dust and clean small crushed stone, no stone to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$" in diameter. Mix same to a paste and splash on wall with a paddle, to be put on even and without streaks. Care must be taken in mixing so as to give an even color when plaster is dry. Corners to have galvanized metal corner beads.

Yours very truly,
B. W. GARTSIDE, Jr., Architect.

Residence of H. J. Hass, Davenport, Iowa

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement on Expanded Metal Lath

Temple & Burrowes, Architects — *Bock Bros. & Conger, Contractors*

Residence of J. Reed Lane, Davenport, Iowa

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement on Tile Building Blocks

Temple & Burrowes, Architects — *Bock Bros. & Conger, Contractors*

Woolworth Building, New York City

The world-wide reputation that the Woolworth Building, New York City, has already attained is sufficient proof of its structural greatness. Rising 789 feet from the side walk level, 55 stories, it is the highest building in the world. The first three stories are of Bedford limestone, and from the third story to the roof it is entirely of Atlantic terra cotta.

To guard against the discoloration of the joints, which is caused from the smoke and dust, and the danger of the face of this beautiful structure becoming streaked and disfigured, the architect thought best to use Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement for backing and setting limestone and terra cotta, thereby making not only a non-staining cement mortar but also an impervious one, that would prove capable of withstanding the driving storms that frequently batter the sides of all tall buildings.

After three years Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement mortar has met every expectation of the architect in the preservation of the limestone and terra cotta, and no discoloration has shown in the joints.

This building will remain a monument to the architect, Cass Gilbert, a great credit to the builders, Thompson-Starrett Co., and is a valued addition of beauty to a wonderful city.

Over 5000 barrels of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement were used in this work.

Medusa Waterproofed White Cement in South America

Family Hotel, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Exterior Finish of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement

Many residences, hotels and apartment houses in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina have exterior finish of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement. So as to supply the demand promptly, we have established agencies in the large cities of Porto Rico, Cuba, Trinidad, Jamaica, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

Our Mr. W. B. Newberry, assistant manager, who speaks Spanish very fluently, recently visited the countries named, in the interest of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement. Catalogs printed in the Spanish language regarding this material are now being distributed throughout South America, Spain and Mexico.

Residence of E. W. La Plant, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish on Hollow Tile
H. F. Jones, General Contractor *A. S. Kaufman, Plastering Contractor*

Campbell's Island Inn, Mississippi River, near Davenport, Iowa
Owned by Tri-City Railway Company
Exterior Finish of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
Temple & Burrowes, Architects *Walter Aram, General Contractor* *E. F. Schilling, Plasterer*

Residence of Henry Brockmann, Davenport, Iowa
Exterior Stucco of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
F. G. Holbrook, Architect *Wm. Struve & Son, Contractors*

Davenport, Iowa, April 10, 1915.

Abel Lime & Cement Co.,
Davenport, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to state that we are using Medusa Waterproofed White Cement on all contracts where same is specified, and when other material is specified we always try to have it changed to "Medusa." We do this on account of the fact that we have confidence in Medusa, and feel satisfied that it will produce a first class job.

We always use Medusa White in all of our ornamental cast stone work including bird baths, urns, all classes of garden furniture, and also building stone.

We were the plastering contractors for residences of Henry Brockmann, H. J. Hass, A. F. Dawson, J. Reed Lane, and L. M. Marks. Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement was specified and used in all of this work.

Very truly yours,
ULLRICH & FOSTER.

Davenport, Iowa, April 8, 1915.

Abel Lime & Cement Co.,
Davenport, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry in regard to Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement will say that I have used this material on the First Christian Church, residences of Wm. Pohlmann, Mr. Walters, Mr. Hahn, Dr. Elliott, Walter Herrick, 2 houses for Mr. Voss, 5 houses for Herman Volquardsen, and numerous other jobs in this city.

I find that in using Medusa Waterproofed White Cement I have obtained better results than with any other similar material, and prefer to use this cement to any other material of this kind on the market, as I know it will stand up.

Yours very truly,
R. G. CRITES, Plastering Contractor.

Residence of T. D. Foster, Tipton, Indiana
Concrete Blocks Faced with Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and Ground Granite

Sandusky Portland Cement Co., Tipton, Ind., Oct. 1, 1915.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., beg to advise that I used Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement in construction of a residence for myself. The house is built of 4″ x 8″ x 16″ cement blocks faced with Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and ground granite and sparkles as if studded with diamonds, and blocks are as dry as they can possibly be.

Basement under entire house is concrete to grade line, and was made waterproof by the use of Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement. The work was completed one year ago and there has never been a time I could not strike a match anywhere on my basement walls.

Words cannot express my great appreciation of the results secured by the use of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, and I unhesitatingly recommend it whenever possible. Too much cannot be said of the beautiful effect that can be obtained with this material.

Yours respectfully,
TIPTON CEMENT WORKS,
T. D. Foster, Prop.

West Liberty, Iowa, March 20, 1915.

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

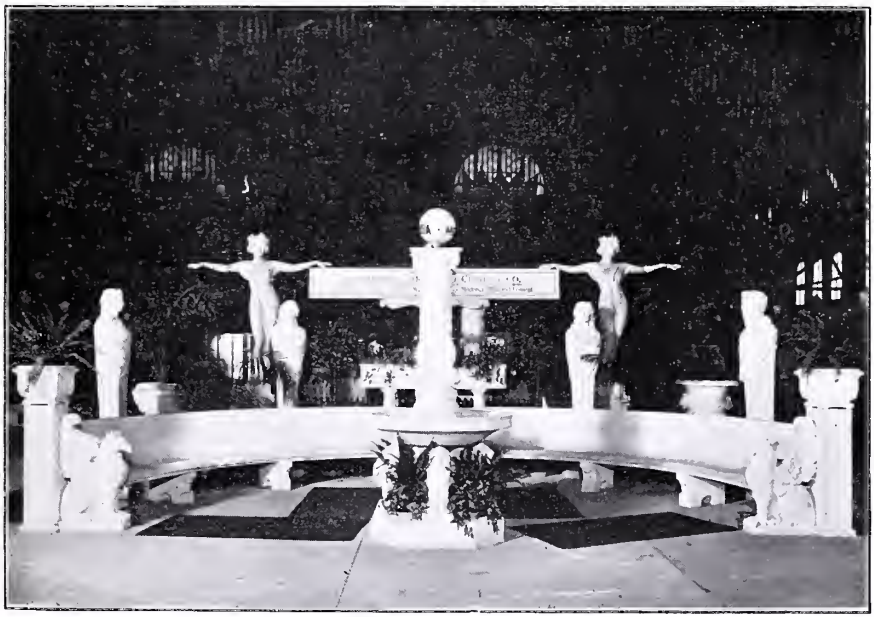
We have sold Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement for three years with the best of results. This has been used in pebble-dash and plain surface finish, and when white sand is used the effect is very pleasing. The call for this cement is growing very fast and we predict it is the coming material and will replace house siding in all modern houses. We have also sold your Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement for silos, and find it makes them waterproof and preserves silage.

We can recommend your Waterproofed Cement for all purposes where waterproofing is desirable.

Respectfully yours,
DITMARS, KERR & CO.

Residence of Wm. H. Schulzke, Architect, Moline, Illinois

Exterior of Wood's Waterproofed Crystallite containing Medusa Waterproofed White Cement



Sandusky Portland Cement Co. Exhibit at Seventh Annual Cement Show, Chicago

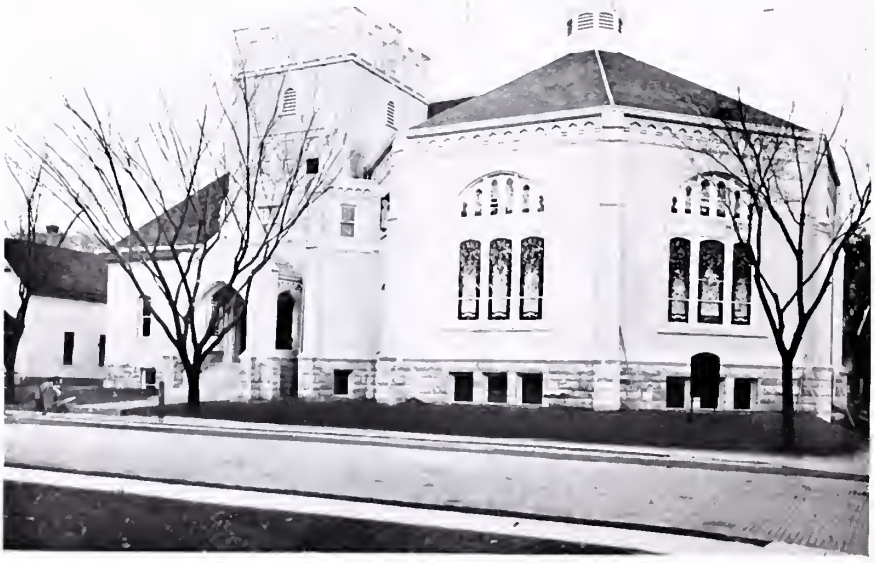
Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used

Designed and executed by Adolf Schilling, Haddon Heights, N. J.

Residence of Harvey B. Jones, Davenport, Iowa

Exterior Stucco of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement

E. G. Holbrook, Architect — *John Soller & Son, Contractors*



First Christian Church, Davenport, Iowa

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish

Temple & Burrows, Architects — *John Soller & Son, Contractors*

Residence of Chas. Kirchhoff, Architect, Wauwautosa, Wisconsin
Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish
Kirchhoff & Rose, Architects *William Gregory, Plastering Contractor*

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7, 1915.

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of September 28th, having for subject the Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used in the construction of the residence for Mr. Charles Kirchhoff, the writer wishes to state that the waterproofing is up to now perfect, and certainly beyond expectations, and as to color, it has turned out beautifully, as the sand which was used was a bank sand, giving it a very tender cream tint.

The construction of the superstructure of the residence is a balloon frame, using 2″ x 6″ studding, sheathed on the outside, upon the sheathing two thicknesses of waterproof paper and upon this a 4″ hollow tile split and nailed to the sheathing, then plastered with cement mortar using the Medusa Waterproofed White Cement, showing no cracks of any kind, blisters or any defects. In other words—up to now it is a perfect piece of work.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. KIRCHHOFF,
of Kirchhoff & Rose, Architects.

Chicago, Illinois, April 9, 1915.

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

I am pleased to state that your Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement was used throughout the entire building of Christian Science Church, Davenport, Iowa, for the rough cast plastering for outside, and proved to be very satisfactory both to the workmen who mixed it and more so to the owners who are well pleased with the results.

Yours respectfully,
MARTIN E. NELSON, Gen'l. Contractor.

Residence of R. G. Herrmann, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Note from the following testimonial the low cost of a finish of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, its excellent storage qualities, pure white color, and the satisfactory results.

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Wapakoneta, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1915.

Gentlemen:

On May 5, 1913, I bought 10 barrels of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement from you, but did not have occasion to use any until this Fall. Some of it caked a little, but readily pulverized when sacks were dropped on the floor. In the construction of my residence the weather boards were painted well, covered with expanded steel lath, and stuccoed as follows:

1st coat —1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and 4 parts Tuckahoe white marble.
2nd coat—1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and 2 parts Tuckahoe white marble.
3rd coat—Same proportions as second coat.

The last coat was a "slap-dash" and the three coats are one inch thick. White paint was used on the borders (frame work) but the stucco is much whiter, in fact it makes the paint look slightly drab.

Although I have had previous experience in cement work, this is the first job of stuccoing I ever tackled. The men who did the work were inexperienced also, but had some previous experience at plastering, which helped. I gained some valuable knowledge from your Medusa Review which always contains valuable pointers.

Only 6¾ barrels of cement were required for the entire residence. The cost of labor, putting on the lath and stucco, two men at $2.00 per day each, was $42.80. As it took only 200 square yards of lath to cover the building, you can readily see that the total cost was very reasonable, in fact only 21 cents per square yard for putting on the lath and three coats of stucco.

The work was thoroughly sprinkled, every day, morning and night, for a week. It is as hard as a rock, no cracks have appeared, and I am well pleased with results.

After all the "ifs," "buts," "ands," and "whys," I predict that there will be more of this work done in this community, for within the past week there have been at least 200 property owners out to look at the place and ask questions. I will be glad to answer inquiries at any time, and in the meantime the house still stands and looks better every day in spite of the croakers and evil prognosticators.

Very respectfully yours,
R. G. HERRMANN.

Worcester Country Club, Worcester, Massachusetts

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement Exterior on Metal Lath

L. W. Briggs Co., Architects — *Faucher Bros. & Co., Plastering Contractors*

F. T. Blake Residence, Worcester, Massachusetts

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement Exterior on Hollow Tile

L. W. Briggs Co., Architects — *Faucher Bros. & Co., Plastering Contractors*

"Rhodes-On-The-Pawtuxet," Providence, Rhode Island

One of the largest and finest public dance halls in New England

This building is considered the finest and most beautiful ever dedicated to the dance in New England. The new structure standing on the river at Pawtuxet, and combining a public ball room of two stories with a cement basement equipped as a public canoe house and as quarters for the Swastika Canoe Club, is a heavily beamed building of modern style, 220′ x 190′, 2 stories in height, with an exterior of cement stucco of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and Conlin & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y. marble.

The architects were John F. O'Malley and Henry F. Lewis. It is managed by the Rhodes Brothers Corporation who are to be commended upon the way in which this famous place of amusement has always been conducted.

The General Plastering Co. of Providence was awarded the plastering contract, and used in the finish coat:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
1 part Conlin & Co. 20 to 30 Tuckahoe, N. Y. marble
1 part Conlin & Co. 8 to 20 Tuckahoe, N. Y. marble
10% in weight of cement of hydrated lime.

After thorough mixing, water was added slowly until the proper consistency was attained, then applied with a steel trowel, stippling with a whisk broom when sufficiently set. The material was accepted after a sample containing the above mix, submitted by our representative, had been thrown into a mud puddle on the site and allowed to remain there several hours before an attempt was made to scrub off the grime. The sample when cleaned showed no sign of discoloration which proved beyond a doubt the value of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement for stucco, and showed the extreme caution used by the owners in selecting all material for the building.

A plaster consisting of:

1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement
1 part 20 to 30 marble
10% hydrated lime

was used as a finish coat over the interior concrete walls of the basement which form retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen, toilets and smoking room.

Material was furnished by James C. Goff Co. Medusa products are also sold by Manchester & Hudson Co. and H. R. Horton Co., all of Providence, Rhode Island.

Residence of L. O. Cooley, Rock Island, Illinois

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Facing Concrete Blocks

Art Stone Company, Block Manufacturers — *Harry Keyfaurer, Contractor*

Pergola, Lawn Vases, and Gourds for Birds, Van Wert, Ohio

Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and Granite used

Work executed under direction of Luman Balyeat

Cemetery Lot Fence of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement

Sandusky Portland Cement Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

La Porte City, Iowa, March 23, 1915.

Gentlemen:

In regard to your Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement, will say that I now use it exclusively in the manufacture of cemetery lot fences, individual grave frames, flower urns, porch pillars, in fact I use it wherever I use White Cement, as it is the only cement I have found that does not stain or become darker with age, but seems to get whiter.

The cemetery lot fence as shown on photo herewith was pronounced by experts to be the finest piece of work of its kind they had ever seen.

I highly recommend Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement to anyone who wants a real white, impervious finish.

Yours truly,
LA PORTE CITY CEMENT WORKS.
J. W. Stewart, Prop.

Beautifying the Garden

Artificial stone sun-dials, bird baths, flower vases, Italian fountains, urns, pergolas, etc., are superior to iron as they require no paint, will withstand the test of all weather, and in the case of vases artificial stone does not heat and wither the flowers. At the same time its soft color blends wonderfully with the green of the grass and foliage.

Vase illustrated herewith was made by the Architectural Decorating Co., Chicago, Ill., of 1 part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement and 3 parts white silica sand, in gelatin molds. Decorations of this character should be of such material that they will always retain their whiteness and artistic value, for which Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement is noted.

Residence of Architect Hugh W. Guthrie, Fox Point, Wisconsin
Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish
Leenhouts & Guthrie, Architects — *William Gregory, Plastering Contractor*

Tews Lime & Cement Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13, 1915.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:

I have used stucco finish on the exterior of many residences and other buildings coming under my supervision with more or less satisfactory results, but until using Medusa White Cement had difficulty in getting the light color often so desirable by owners and architects.

I also found that the waterproofed brand of this cement was superior and had lasting qualities which make it especially desirable for spattered finish as it prevents the cracking and disintegration caused by absorption of dampness and the staining which results therefrom.

I specified Medusa Waterproofed White Cement for my own residence because I believe it will last and retain its new appearance for a long period.

Yours very truly, HUGH W. GUTHRIE,
of Leenhouts & Guthrie, Archts.

Residence of John Horter, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement used for Exterior Finish
Leenhouts & Guthrie, Architects — *Blevel & Stevens, Contractors*

These vases are manufactured by Eastman Plastic Relief Co., St. Louis, and are 35 inches in diameter and 21½ inches high, with four 12 inch cement legs. One part Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement to two parts crushed white marble constitutes the mix, and castings are made from gelatin molds. Nothing is more appropriate and ornamental than a vase of this kind for city and private parks.

The Eastman Plastic Relief Co. also manufacture many styles of vases, fountains, flower boxes, seats, pedestals, sun dials, urns, and statues in which Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement is used.

Hotel Arevo, San Carlos, Uruguay, South America

Facade Finish of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Ornamental Vase made in Buenos Aires, Argentina,
for parks and gardens,
of Medusa Waterproofed White Portland Cement,
powdered sandstone and marble.

THE ALVORD & PETERS CO., PRINTERS, SANDUSKY, O.